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7 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, on 3 May, a joint plan for the peaceful settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia was submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, Turkey and the Russian Federation. Guided by its desire for a peaceful political settlement of the conflict, and proceeding from the understanding that the proposed plan establishes the preconditions for the implementation of Security Council resolution 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993, the Azerbaijani Republic has accepted these proposals.

At the same time, I wish to point out that the Republic of Armenia is openly torpedoing implementation of resolution 822 (1993) on the withdrawal of all occupying forces from the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic and is continuing its hostilities against Azerbaijani settlements.

In the morning of 1 May, the armed forces of Armenia violated the frontier and invaded the territory of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan, seizing the frontier villages of Farakhly, Gushchu Airym and Mezem. At 3 p.m. on the same day, the aggressor retreated, leaving the villages burnt to the ground. On that same day, a group of Armenian saboteurs killed two local Azerbaijani inhabitants near the frontier village of Kemerly. To date, 6 villages of the Kazakh district have been occupied by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia and a further 10 are within the zone of hostilities. The entire civilian population has been forced to abandon the villages.

On 1 May, the National Army of the Republic of Armenia, with the use of tanks, armoured fighting vehicles and military helicopters, mounted an attack from the village of Khagedzor in the Shamseddin district of Armenia against the village of Garavellyar in the Kedabek district of Azerbaijan, with the aim of seizing the Bashkend pass, situated in Azerbaijani territory.

On 1 May, frontier villages of the Zangelan district in the south-west of Azerbaijan were subjected to shelling by Grad artillery systems and rocket launchers from the territory of Armenia. Two shells fell on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The situation in the Fizuli district of Azerbaijan remains difficult. On 1 May, the village of Dilagyardy was subjected to shelling by tanks and cannons from the direction of the village of Krasny Bazar, which had been seized by Armenian armed formations. Two people were killed.

On 2 May, mortar shelling from the territory of Armenia caused the deaths of a woman and child, inhabitants of the village of Gushchu Airym in the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan. That same day, Armenian armed forces subjected the district centre of Kazakh in the Azerbaijani Republic to heavy artillery shelling. Three people were wounded, including one citizen of Georgia. The town has been seriously damaged and five families are now homeless.

On the night of 2 May, the Azerbaijani villages of Alibeily in the Tauz district, Kechikly, Razdere, Kollu Gyshlag, Meshadi Ismailly in the Zangelan district and frontier posts in the Kedabek district of Azerbaijan were subjected to artillery shelling from the territory of the Kafan district of Armenia. There is extensive damage in the villages.

On 3 May, Azerbaijani frontier posts in the Sadarak district of the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan came under fire from heavy machine-guns from the territory of the Ararat district of Armenia.

On 4 May, the villages of Kyoina Gyshlag in the Akstafa district and Novosaratovka and Bashkend in the Kedabek district came under fire from various types of weapons from the territory of Armenia.

On 5 May, the village of Mutedere in the Kedabek district of Azerbaijan was subjected to shelling by Grad artillery systems and heavy weapons from the direction of the Krasnoselsk district of Armenia.

In the morning of 6 May, the village of Agdam in the Tauz district of the Azerbaijani Republic came under fire from tanks and heavy machine-guns from the direction of the Berd district of the Republic of Armenia.

Reports have also been received from the region that, between 2 and 5 May, troops and matériel have been dispatched from military bases in the Vardenis district of Armenia to the occupied Kelbajar and Agdere districts of Azerbaijan.

As is apparent from the above facts, the actions of the Armenian armed forces are totally in conflict with the decision of the Security Council expressed in resolution 822 (1993) and are designed to set to naught the efforts by the international community to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brazil presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 778 (1992), has the honour to inform him that:

(a) There are no funds of the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum products, paid by or on behalf of the purchaser on or after 6 August 1990, in any financial institution authorized to operate in the exchange market in Brazil; and

(b) No petroleum or petroleum products owned by the Government of Iraq are in possession of corporations in Brazil.

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LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today, we have received reports of Serbian acts of cultural genocide against the Muslim population of Banja Luka. Serbian occupation authorities in Banja Luka destroyed two mosques in the city centre using heavy explosives. The Ferhadija mosque was damaged beyond repair. The Armoudija mosque was razed to its structural foundations, while its cemetery was also razed. Both mosques were more than 400 years old, and were the most frequented mosques before occupation by Serbian de facto authorities. Other cultural and civil structures within 1,000 metres of the mosques also suffered extensive damage. Following the destruction of these mosques, many members of the remaining Muslim population in Banja Luka became objects of harassment from Serbian extremists, threatening them with expulsion if they do not leave voluntarily.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Serbian forces continue to attack the civilian population of Zepa with unabated intensity. To date, at least 200 civilians have been confirmed dead and another 320 wounded. More civilians have fled to the outlying caves and forests in search of medical treatment, however those administering this aid are without medical equipment, and almost completely out of medicines.

To further aggravate the humanitarian situation, Serbian artillery units, arrived yesterday from the towns of Han Pisejak and Borike, have taken up positions on hills around Zepa.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative